

# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 1, 1930

THE MODESTO MATTER  
STORY OF RAWLEIGH OF FREEPORT  
LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN PLAN  
THE POWER OF MONEY  
NEW INJUNCTION BILL





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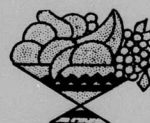
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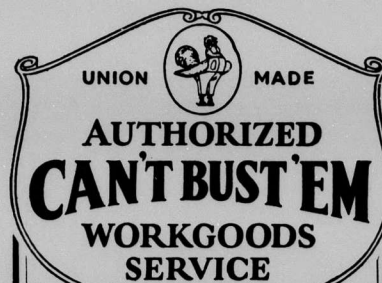
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1928



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1930

No. 26



## THE MODESTO MATTER



By Joseph M. Casey, Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Again, and most urgently, the dispute originating in Modesto, Calif., is brought to the attention of every trade unionist in the State. Already the real effective fight the labor movement is conducting has produced very noticeably the desired effect. However, human beings, when put to a severe and long-drawn-out test, are too readily inclined to weaken. With this thought keenly in mind, it behooves each and every one to renew—with untiring courage—his or her determination to win.

This recalls the fact that the fight against the Milk Producers' Association, which started in Modesto, because of 148 men on strike there, has grown to the extent of involving every union man and woman in the State. Every sane, reasonable and just means were used to free a few unfortunates from conditions bordering on slavery. No attempt was made, mind you, to establish union wages and conditions. A simple humanitarian appeal was made that these men be given a wage that would enable them to a little more effectively stave off sheer poverty and starvation. No change was asked of the ungodly long hours these men were obliged to work.

### Desired Small Raise.

One request was submitted, to-wit: That the basic rate of 38 cents per hour be raised, in view of the fact that these men were often obliged to be on the job from 12 to 14 hours to get in an eight-hour day. The raise asked amounted to but 7 cents an hour, with the understanding that a compromise would be considered. It was even suggested that if 7 cents was too much, 3, or even 2 cents, would be acceptable. But all to absolutely no avail. To add to this, labor representatives who came to Modesto at the beck of the Challenge Cream and Butter Association, were most unparadoxically insulted. "Go your best!" the labor movement of California was brazenly told. "We have absolutely no fear of your over-bloated power."

This, fellow unionists, was a positive defy hurled at the buying power of 150,000 organized workers of California. Thus the Milk Producers' Association and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association, through the obstinacy of a single foreign-born vandal in Modesto, have forced us to demonstrate that this "me unt Gott" attitude can never come to bloom in California soil. Trade unionists of California, your honor and the sacred principles you so much cherish are at stake. You are most decidedly in the balance! Are you to be found wanting?

### Note the Brands.

Remember the brands under the ban are Modesto butter, Challenge butter, M. P. A. butter, Valley Maid butter, M. P. A. condensed milk, Modesto condensed milk, Banner condensed milk, and all products of the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association. Deal a powerful blow towards an immediate and speedy victory.

The firms have also taken their printing from union plants in Modesto and San Francisco and are having it done in non-union shops in Los Angeles and elsewhere.

### One Member Protests.

That all of the members of Modesto Milk Producers' Association are not backing Manager G. H. Benkendorf up in his attempt to crush the workers is attested by the letter that is herewith reproduced that appeared in the Modesto Farmer-Labor News recently; it is as follows:

"Modesto, June 7, 1930.

"Editor Farmer-Labor News:

"Sir: The management of the M. P. A. are finding that war with organized labor is not so good.

"A letter to members informs them that part of the Stockton plant has been sold; that the slaughter house at Ripon will try to do business again; that some of our merchants are bootlegging our good butter, that means that it is kept out of sight until called for, that there is much butter going into cold storage; that our association, together with other similar plants have applied for a Federal loan. All of which means a sad condition of our much-famed Milk Producers' Association of Central California.

"I understand that our manager has sent word to certain of our former employees, offering them bigger wages than they had before the strike. I wonder how long our membership will stand for this sort of thing, when we could, by making a small concession to our former loyal, efficient help, have all this adjusted.

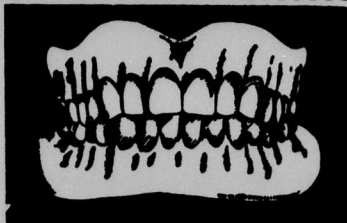
"The union label on all our products, with a welcome demand for them throughout the State, we would not need to borrow money, would not have to store up butter, could market our calves. All of said evils are happening to us because of the stubbornness, the folly, the nearsightedness and arrogance of our management. What will the end be?

"The fruit season will soon be here and workers will be able to get plenty of employment out where the sun shines and the cooling breeze blows and at good wages, so that no woman or child may suffer for lack of needed food, clothing or shelter.

"A square deal is all that is asked.

"S. E. COURTNEY."

The Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City, reports that "during June there was a marked increase in the number of wage cuts. For the first time decreases exceeded advances in the scale. It is significant that not one of the 57 decreases that were reported was in an organized industry. All of the 57 cuts in rates of pay fall to workers who were not members of a trade union and consequently were not protected by the advantage of collective bargaining and wage contracts." How's that for an argument for trades unionism? Can any non-unionist "laugh it off"?



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Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00  
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### LABOR'S RIGHTS.

Martha Shepard Lippincott.

Let us hear the voice of labor  
On the air from day to day;  
So that we can find fair justice  
Always come around our way.  
We have made the world's great comforts  
By the labor we performed;  
Let us see, then, soon for justice,  
That the world will be transformed.

And all the people have just payment  
For the work that they will do;  
And, a chance for having pleasure,  
Let them all be having, too.  
They've a right to hear the music  
That is in the air for all;  
So, you money lords, now listen,  
Hear the voice of justice call.

Let our radio's own stations  
Have full power with the rest,  
So that, with our right to justice,  
We shall evermore be blest.  
Let the voice of labor, speaking,  
Send its message through the air;  
For we know it is the only  
Way that ever can be fair.

College Lad (arrested for speeding)—But, your honor, I am a college boy.

Judge—Ignorance doesn't excuse anybody!"—  
Troubadour.

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## STORY OF RAWLEIGH OF FREEPORT.

**"Non-Union Forty Years," He Says; Will Not Change.**

**"King-Maker," Tariff Adviser, Art Collector and "Head Man" in His Town, Discusses Policies with ILNS Man—Resents Criticism and Consults Lawyers—Gives City Huge Lincoln Statue.**

*Editor's Note.—W. T. Rawleigh has long been a figure in national affairs. He played a prominent part in the 1924 Presidential campaign and he sought to play a leading part in the recent tariff legislation contest, establishing the Rawleigh Tariff Bureau. Since he is an important employer and importer, this newspaper and International Labor News Service believed it would be interesting to dig into matters at Freeport, where Rawleigh has his main plant. Joseph A. Wise, long the chief of the Chicago Bureau of ILNS, was dispatched to Freeport, where he is conducting a thorough investigation. This is the first of a series of at least eight stories about the situation which he discovered.*

By Joseph A. Wise.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Freeport, Ill., July 26.—And so this is Freeport, the town made famous by Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and W. T. Rawleigh, globe trotter, art collector and multi-millionaire international "open shop" manufacturer, who in his spare time essays the role of king maker and adviser extraordinary on tariff matters to the United States Congress.

It was here that Lincoln and Douglas held the second and most important of their series of debates in 1858 that later sent Lincoln to the White House. It was here that Lincoln made his immortal declaration that "this government can not endure permanently half slave and half free."

#### Rawleigh Gives City Huge Lincoln Statue.

It was the irony of fate which decreed that W. T. Rawleigh, the antithesis of everything that Lincoln personified, should, a year ago, on the seventy-first anniversary of the momentous event, present to Freeport and have dedicated a huge bronze statue of Lincoln, which now stands a mile from the spot where the Great Emancipator thrilled 15,000 of his fellow citizens, August 27, 1858, in a speech which, broadcast over the nation, paved the way to the presidency and the abolition of slavery.

W. T. Rawleigh, founder and president of the W. T. Rawleigh Company, "open shop" manufacturer of 200 products sold in practically all parts of the world, is the "head man" in this typical middle Western city of 23,000 population, whose forebears journeyed to these parts in covered wagons.

#### "He's Done a Lot, But Employees Pay For It."

Rawleigh's wealth, which is variously estimated at anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$40,000,000, gives him the prestige and power to dominate the situation in most of the important affairs affecting the community. He is not conceded to be "head man," however, by the trade unionists of the town, who are not so numerous as they ought to be.

"Rawleigh has done a lot for Freeport," said a trade union officer, "but Rawleigh's employees have paid for it."

#### Rawleigh Tells ILNS He'll Continue Non-Union.

I had an hour's interview with Rawleigh at his main plant here. I found him greatly incensed over some caustic remarks attributed to F. L. Campbell, former president of the Freeport Building Trades Council. Rawleigh showed me a type-written copy of Campbell's alleged criticisms which had been sent here by Basil Manly of Washington, D. C., who is a friend, adviser and supporter of Rawleigh, according to Rawleigh's statement. (Mr. Manly formerly was joint chairman of the War Labor Board and also formerly

was director of the People's Legislative Service at Washington, succeeded by Dr. Mercer Johnson.)

One of the offensive comments made by former President Campbell, according to the report, was to the effect that it would be a good thing for Freeport if Rawleigh should move his plant and himself from this city.

#### THE RAWLEIGH SPREAD.

The W. T. Rawleigh Company has its main plant and headquarters at Freeport, Ill. It has factories also at Memphis, Montreal and Winnipeg.

The company has branches at Chester, Oakland, Minneapolis, Richmond, Denver and Albany.

A composite picture of Rawleigh enterprises also shows a plant in Mexico, one at Tamatave, Madagascar, and a vanilla curing establishment in the Comoro Islands.

In the nine factories and branches in the United States and Canada there are 21 acres of floor space, according to Rawleigh literature.

"I have consulted my lawyer to see whether something cannot be done about that sort of thing," said Rawleigh. "There is no foundation in fact for such charges. We have been running 'open shop' for 40 years, and we are going to continue to run that way. We don't bother the unions and we don't want them to bother us. You may tell Campbell and the others that they had better be careful or I'll get after them."

#### Building Trades Vote Support for Sentiment.

When I conveyed the message to former President Campbell, now a delegate in the Freeport Building Trades Council from Carpenters' Local Union No. 719, and who is a World War veteran, he said:

"Oh, hell, I am not the only one who feels that way. I am sure you would find that sentiment unanimous if you were to canvass all of the trade unionists of Freeport."

When the message was delivered to the Freeport Building Trades Council at a regular meeting the following night, a motion to concur in the sentiments expressed by Delegate Campbell in reference to the desirability of having Rawleigh and his factories move out of Freeport was concurred in. Rawleigh's long-standing feud with organized labor was discussed at great length prior to the adoption of the motion.

#### Calls Phillip La Follette "Fine Young Man."

I had an interesting conversation with Rawleigh in reference to his connection with the La Follette-Wheeler presidential campaign of 1924. A national scandal because of Rawleigh's "open shop" practices was narrowly averted at the time. I shall tell of that later in this series.

Rawleigh is an enthusiastic booster for Phil La Follette in the latter's campaign for Governor of Wisconsin. Rawleigh said that Phil La Follette is his (Rawleigh's) attorney in several important matters.

"Phil La Follette is a fine young man, well informed, able and aggressive, and he will be nominated and elected," declared Rawleigh.

A Wall Street man tells what he claims is an old but true story. A depositor at a branch bank came to the manager and said he wished to borrow \$10 on a \$1000 government bond. The manager told him he could borrow much more than \$10 on such security, but he didn't wish any larger loan. Pressed for the reason, he explained:

"You tell me your cheapest safe deposit box is \$3 a year," he said. "On a loan I pay six percent. Should I pay \$3 when I can get you to keep the bond just as safely for 60 cents?"

Otto Rastorfer P. J. Barchi Gus Corvi

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**LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN PLAN.**

When organized labor declares it "rewards its friends and punishes its enemies," it takes the same position in politics as other groups of citizens.

Labor's policy does not differ from business interests, wets, drys, or other elements.

These elements may not voice our slogan, but they apply it. Citizens are not expected to vote for candidates who disagree with them.

Labor Party advocates who oppose our non-partisanship cling to the European ideal—that government is apart from the people.

This system is applicable where class stratification is clear-cut, but in this country the people are sovereign. The preamble of the American Constitution declares: "We, the people of the United States."

Government in Europe is supreme. This makes these people politically minded. Americans do not have that faith in political parties and government. That they often fail to exercise their sovereignty does not affect the principle. Final power rests in them and they develop a public opinion to which their lawmaking representatives respond.

Labor's policy of "rewarding our friends" fits into the American ideal, which is not understood by those who talk of a Labor Party, and who constantly refer to Europe as a guide for conditions here that are wholly dissimilar.

Political partisanship in the United States is at its lowest ebb in 100 years. All semblance of party spirit is destroyed and various groups now openly favor labor's policy of voting for men who represent their views—of voting for their friends.

The National Association of Manufacturers presents its "bill of grievances" to the conventions of political parties. Both wets and drys take similar action and publicly declare they will work and vote against candidates who do not agree with them.

Opponents of the American Federation of Labor non-partisan policy call this a "begging" policy—when applied to wage earners. They conveniently overlook that it is a national characteristic.

The American Federation of Labor non-partisan plan, when first advocated, was called "intimidation." Its practice is now country-wide.

Labor Party advocates also overlook the important point that trade unionists claim there is no such thing as "labor legislation"—that is, that all legislation urged by labor has a direct bearing on the nation's welfare.

The labor injunction was formerly considered a "labor" issue, but equity's encroachment into business and control of the press has placed the injunction in its true light.

The abolition of child labor, unemployment, dependent old age and other problems extend beyond the confines of labor.

A solution of these problems depend upon a new social consciousness of all the people. Voters of all parties must be appealed to—if results, rather than the exaltation of a few individuals, is desired.

**THE POWER OF MONEY—HOW WE WASTE THIS POWER.**

By Mary E. Ryder

President, Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries,  
and Special Representative of Allied Print-  
ing Trades, St. Louis, Mo.

**No. 4.**

The blind obstinacy on the part of those to whom the mobilizing of the women of the labor movement would mean most is easy to understand, too. There are many reasons given for the aversion that the men seem to have for the organization of women in regard to such an intimate thing as their trade union. With all the subconscious opposition to having women become too familiar with these affairs they unconsciously stand in the way of the greatest forward movement the trade union could make, not only for the preservation of its principles, but for the proper generating of the force known as their purchasing power.

Our experience has been that if a woman personally has no interest in the main artery of her well being, her husband's union, then, of course, it is hard to get any co-operation from her. But to ask her to go out at first flush and be a crusader as it were, for the entire labor movement, this seems to be a colossal and stupendous job, and with that selfishness that is born of a natural instinct, she is probably only concerned with the conditions surrounding the trade or occupation in which her own is engaged. This is such a natural thing that we should not question nor criticize it, but should ally her to the most natural point of interest. Once this interest is aroused then the first step is taken to obtain a zeal that can be utilized and strengthened for the benefit of the entire movement. In St. Louis we find that primarily we can obtain the first interest in the trade union that lies closest to the heart of the woman, her husband's or her father's or brother's, whatever the case may be. Once this interest is cemented then we gradually induce her to take that concerted interest that has proven invaluable and proving beyond any doubt the value of the coordination of their efforts. We find the women of these workers possess an innate spirit which if properly developed can be made of such a far-reaching benefit that there is no gauging of its possibilities.

Our first obstacle is always the influence we find in the home. If he is a union man, really interested in the real issues and dangers that he knows threaten the security of the trade unions, then we find no trouble to get the interest of the women, because the foundation is laid for us by him. But where we find that lack of interest and a general lack of a comprehensive view of the situation as it really exists, then our task is a hard one. But we are gradually breaking down even some of this opposition—through the effects of something which has long been needed (a purely woman's medium in the shape of a monthly bulletin), and we have gradually noticed an increased respect for the woman's point of view.

This form of education has been so long overlooked that if its possibilities were visualized here

we would find another field yet unexplored. Reading matter that should be feminine and colorful seems to be not even receiving a passing consideration. Is it to be wondered at that logic which is destined to even destroy us is assimilated by our women in the colorful attractive magazines that allure the eye and arrest the attention of our women. We look over the array of feminine magazines pouring into the homes of our women and not one of them advocates the doctrine of the trade unions with its fine spiritual aspect. While splendid compilations of economic facts and of interest to the men find their way into the trade union homes in various forms it must be admitted nothing of an educational feature devoted purely to the education of women has been attempted except with the modest effort in St. Louis. Here, the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries, with very little effort or support on the part of those whom we hope to benefit, have succeeded in establishing and maintaining a purely woman's magazine or bulletin that has proven of unusual interest to the women.

(To be continued.)

An anti-tobacco leaflet says a cannibal will not eat the meat of a man who has used tobacco. But what of it? Who's going to go without tobacco just to pamper a cannibal?—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

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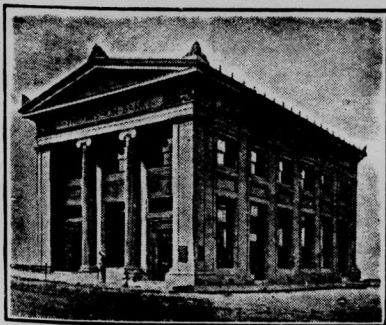
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**"RUN O' THE HOOK"**

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

In compliance with the action of the Seattle convention of the International Typographical Union, President Charles P. Howard recently appointed a commission of seven to investigate the advisability of moving headquarters from Indianapolis. San Francisco Union was honored by having Vice-President Charles A. Derry appointed a member of this commission. Mr. Derry is en route to Indianapolis, where the commission will meet. Other members of the commission are: Sigmund Oppenheimer, New York Typographical Union No. 6; Clyde L. Mills, Columbia Typographical Union No. 101; Bryant L. Beecher, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16; William B. Clark, Pittsburgh Typographical Union No. 7; Herbert O. Walker, Denver Typographical Union No. 49; and Roy C. Cline, Birmingham Typographical Union No. 104. So far as known Washington, D. C., is the only city making a bid for selection as a headquarters city in the event of removal from Indianapolis. The above named commission is, according to the action of the Seattle convention, to report its findings to the Executive Council, which body will, in turn, report to the Houston convention.

Harvey Harrison, for the last five or six years foreman of the Progress Printing Corporation, was almost instantly killed on Saturday morning, July 26th, when the car which he was driving left the highway and struck a telephone pole. The accident occurred just outside Guerneville, and the cause has not as yet been determined. Mr. Harrison survived by his widow, Madeline Harrison. Mrs. Harrison was visiting in St. Louis, and it was with difficulty that the officers of the union were able to locate her in that city. Mrs. Harrison was communicated with by long distance telephone, and ordered the remains of her husband held until her arrival in San Francisco. Funeral services were scheduled for Friday, August 1st, from the chapel of Halsted & Company on Sutter street.

After nine days in a hospital at Ross, Marin County, John B. McVeigh, member of Chicago Union, who was injured in an automobile accident, was able to go to the home of his parents, 410 Genesee street, San Francisco. Mr. McVeigh is rapidly improving.

Joseph Phillis of Bridgeport Inn, Mariposa County, has, because of his wife's health, found it necessary to take up temporary residence in Berkeley. Mr. Phillis, who has been a union printer for considerably more than half a century, has his card on deposit with Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174. "Joe," known from coast to coast, is at the present time compiling "An Intimate History of Los Angeles From 1885 to the Present." Much of this history will be devoted to the early day labor movement of Los Angeles. Phillis participated in many of the events chronicled, and served organized labor in many capacities in the city of Los Angeles. Mr. Phillis is also delivering a series of lectures on "The Open Shop, Is It a Genuine or a Fake Movement?" In these lectures the Los Angeles Times and the late General Harrison Gray Otis are dealt with in an outspoken manner, Mr. Phillis having known General Otis intimately and having worked on the Times prior to the locking out of union members. Mr. Phillis hopes that the receipts from these lectures will be sufficient to insure the publication of the industrial

history of Los Angeles. Several engagements with unions and other organizations have been booked, and Mr. Phillis may be reached at 1563 Francisco street, Berkeley. Mr. Phillis is a native of England and a graduate of Cambridge University, specializing in economics. Prior to his coming to the United States in the early eighties Mr. Phillis was a member of the London Society of Compositors.

**Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.**

On behalf of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, the writer wishes to congratulate the San Francisco News Mutual Aid Society on their splendid financial and membership report as printed in the Labor Clarion last week. Against the odds faced and surmounted, nothing but praise is due the officers of that society and to the membership for their confidence in their officers. Again we congratulate you boys of the News and it is the wish of the C. M. B. S. that your society continue to progress.

Tommy Turner never quite did understand what wild waves talk about and being a sort of a fellow that will not take his information second-hand, he decided the best way to find out was to find the wild waves and listen; consequently Tommy visited Santa Cruz, listening to wild waves, viewing bathing beauties and acquiring a health-giving coat of sun tan.

If one were to motor down to the Charles Cullen summer home in the Santa Cruz mountains, one would likely find our Charley laying out a front yard a la newspaper layout. Mr. Cullen and family are enjoying a little mountain vacationing on the aforementioned summer home or country place.

"Finest food, beach, tennis, all amusements." Harry Miner reads summer resort ads and then throws a shirt, collar, tie and handkerchief, together with some undies, into the valise and away he goes for Yosemite and later on to Lake

Tahoe. Oh hum! Ain't vacations grand, sighs Harry.

Never heard that a convention of the Scottish clans were meeting at Carmel-by-the-Sea for that is where R. W. Waterson and family have parked the family hack for a vacation. Wonder is Waterson took along a copy of that popular book among proofreaders, "The Comma and the Operator"?

R. M. "Bogus" Dollar and the wife departed for Pacific Grove last week. Bet four-bits that Dollar buys a paper every day and then thinks nice thoughts for the boys still working.

Andy Ward hung up a "tf" slip and departed for ..... (As soon as Mr. Ward returns we will all know where he went, but until then, write your own ticket.)

Mickey Donelin still has about eighteen baby cats left. Have you got yours?

**MAILER NOTES.**

By Leroy C. Smith.

From a reliable source the writer learns that the hearing on the Ancillary Bill filed by certain members of the M. T. D. U., has been set down for September 25. Mr. McArdle was elected on promises made by him that court actions would be done away with, and that efforts would be directed towards restoring peace between the I. T. U. and certain mailer members, and also in the ranks of the mailers themselves. Probably some action will be taken by the M. T. D. U. Houston convention looking towards a final settlement of the mailer injunction against the I. T. U. The wisest policy for Mr. McArdle to follow would be to advocate the withdrawal of the mailer injunction. In no other way that we can see will peace and harmony be restored between the parties involved. But whatever action the M. T. D. U. Houston convention may take in this matter, the outlaw mailer locals will insist that their rights be fully pro-

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tected. The outlaw mailer locals are convinced they have the right to remain affiliated with one international only—the I. T. U.

The arguments that have been presented by the outlaw mailer locals for not desiring reaffiliation with the M. T. D. U. are sound. To restate the many good and sufficient reasons the outlaw mailer locals have from time to time given for non-affiliation with the M. T. D. U., are too well known to be gone over again at this time. Aside from the information that a time has been set for the hearing on the Ancillary Bill of Complaint, things are, apparently, quiet on the mailer battlefronts. Things having, so far as we can learn, resolved themselves into a policy of "watchful waiting." Action denotes life. What we would like to see is some action—plenty of it! But who can tell but what the M. T. D. U. convention may bring forth a big display of "fireworks"? If the Houston convention turns out to be a "whiz-bang" session from start to finish it will denote signs of life. Anyway, a good healthy "scrap" at the M. T. D. U. Houston convention would be healthy for all mailers. While there may not be much remaining of "cash on hand" in the M. T. D. U. treasury, we believe there is a lot of "dynamite" in the situation. Will be a "golden opportunity" for Mr. McArdle to shine as a peace-maker. But, what, if any, program has Mr. McArdle to offer, that's the question.

#### JOSEPH PHILLIS TO LECTURE.

Joseph Phillis, member of Typographical Union No. 174, but who has been located at Bridgeport Inn, near Mariposa, for some time, states that owing to a breakdown in his wife's health, he has found it necessary for a time to change his residence to Berkeley.

It will be recalled that Phillis has been engaged for some time in writing "An Intimate History of Los Angeles from 1885 to the Present Time," in which he is devoting much space to the early labor movement. He was an active participant in all that transpired in Los Angeles for many years, being an old-time member of No. 174 and serving as one of that local's representatives in early central and other bodies.

He informs us that while he is around the Bay region he is going to deliver a series of lectures on "The Open Shop, Is It a Genuine or a Fake Movement?" He announces that he is going to make special reference to the Los Angeles Times and the late Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, as he knew the latter quite intimately in the long ago, having worked on the Times prior to its locking out the union printers. He says: "The object of these

lectures is two-fold: First, to present a much misrepresented phase of industry in a correct and proper light; second, to aid in furnishing funds for the publication of an industrial history of Los Angeles from 1885 to the present time.' To arrange dates, address Bro. Phillis at 1563 Francisco street, Berkeley.

He has made a number of engagements so far with unions and other organizations to deliver his lecture. Phillis was a member of the printers' union organizations in London and elsewhere in England before coming to this country in the early 80's, and is a graduate of Cambridge University of England.

#### BY THE WAY.

Rules of the House of Representatives that give arbitrary power to a small group of members, who dictate what shall and what shall not be voted on, are again under fire. The bad record of the House in passing progressive legislation in the session just ended has brought the issue forcibly before the public. The issue is of particular interest to organized labor, as the House powers-that-be, using the rules by which the House has bound and gagged itself, killed unemployment, immigration and other labor measures approved by the Senate. Candidates for the House who accept the present rules do not want the House to express the popular will. They prefer to see a small group, working in the dark, control legislation in the lower House. Labor knows this and will not forget it on election day.

\* \* \*

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his hired men have turned loose a lot of money on the country at one time or another. But it refuses to stay loose. There is even less of it loose than there was a month ago—less by 29 cents per capita. The amount now supposed to be in actual circulation amounts to \$37.30 per capita, which would be about \$150 per persons "usually gainfully employed." Have you got your hundred and fifty? Banks are complaining about having too much money on deposit in their vaults, on which they are paying interest, and for which there seems to be no appropriate use. One of the possible definitions of money is, "The principal lubricant of the machinery of good business." But when it is bottled in banks it does not lubricate anything or anybody.

#### WATCH "CREEPING" WAGE CUTS.

Billions of dollars that are invested in installment buying precludes popular approval of a nation-wide wage reduction movement.

The strategy of low-wage advocates is to profess faith in high wages, while quietly enforcing what it soothingly called "wage readjustments."

Former business depressions were blamed on "high" wages, and wage cuts were urged by economists and business men.

This policy has been discarded. Industrialists are now expected to give lip service to the high wage principle, while they quietly "readjust" wages. This "readjustment," of course, is downward.

The Magazine of Wall Street is an exception to the general rule. That financial publication frankly declares:

"We hate to mention it, but it may be that one way to increase work and labor income and restore prosperity is for organized labor to take a lower rate of pay."

The policy of "creeping" wage cuts is slyly advocated by the Wall Street Journal, which drops this hint to manufacturers:

"Cost of living is down considerably from last year and a 10 per cent reduction in wages is not so drastic as one might think."

Trade unionists should be alert to the new plan to reach an old objective.

Living costs are not "down considerably." They have dropped but three per cent—three cents on every dollar the workers spent to maintain life. Yet these workers are asked to accept a cut of ten cents on every dollar they receive as wages.

Workers should not be lulled by the "creeping" wage-cut policy. A "wage adjustment" is as menacing to workers as the old-fashioned wage reduction. Both have the same result—lessened purchasing power and an extension of the present industrial let-down.

The billions of dollars that are invested in goods bought on credit makes it improbable that retail business men will favor a general wage reduction.

This can be silently accomplished, however, by the "creeping" policy of "wage adjustments," while loudly professing faith in "high" wages—as an academic proposition.

Trade unionists should understand the new system that is less theatrical than the old method of lowering wages.



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MEMBER OF  
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1930

Trade unionists should keep in mind the difference between equity and law when they agitate against the labor injunction. Unionists should not be trapped by judicial jargon, that classes a court order as "the law of the land." A law court is guided by statutes, by the Constitution, by rules and precedents that must be adhered to or the court will be overruled on appeal. The same law court judge, when he announces that he is sitting as a court of equity, is not restricted by law or constitution. His conscience is his only guide. The original purpose of equity was to protect property where the plaintiff has no remedy at law. By enlarging the definition of property, the equity court places no limit on his power. If workers refuse to patronize an unfair employer, this is an attack on "property," because equity has ruled that patronage is property. Free speech, free press and every other guarantee are sidetracked by this irresponsible court. No law court would dare attempt such violations. And to conceal the wrong, tricky legalists would convey the impression that "law" comes out of equity courts.

Unemployment persists and everything indicates there will be no quick recovery from the present depression. Basic industries are hard hit and the slump is real, not imaginary. As the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York remarked in a survey of business conditions: "It has become quite manifest by this time that the conditions underlying the present depression are more than psychological." It is well for organized labor to recognize the true situation and be on guard against the dangers which spring from it—dangers that are more menacing than if the depression was only a passing flurry in the business and industrial world. The chief danger is that shortsighted employers will seek to lower wage and living standards. Labor senses this danger and its leaders, from President Green down, have warned against it. While on guard against all attempts to lower standards, labor can make the best defense by waging an aggressive campaign to strengthen its forces. This means an aggressive, determined drive for new members. The Southern campaign shows what can be done in this regard. The word comes that it has already benefitted nearly all organized trades. That is all to the good, but the work needs to be extended to all sections of the country. North, South, East and West there is plenty of opportunity for organization work—work which is more urgently needed now than when the times are more favorable to labor.

## NEW INJUNCTION BILL

One of the early matters to come before the Senate when it returns to Washington after the election is the amended anti-injunction bill. After long delay, patient hearings and a world of hard work, this has been whipped into shape for passage. It is backed by a minority in numbers but a heavy majority in brains of the Senate Judiciary Committee; and it should have the support of every worker, organized or unorganized, with horny fists or with white collars.

For the amended Shipstead anti-injunction bill is no less than a charter of liberty for the working world. Here are some of the teeth in it: It outlaws the "yellow dog" contract and forbids any injunction to sustain or enforce that contract. That, alone, would be worth all the trouble of passing any law. It prohibits injunctions against quitting work, singly or in concert. It prohibits injunctions against "conspiracy" when workers do together the things which they may lawfully do singly. It prohibits injunctions against using union funds or outside contributions to pay strike benefits and contest eviction cases in state courts. It prohibits injunctions which forbid workers to tell their side of the industrial conflict. It prohibits the issuance of any injunction in a labor dispute without notice and full hearing for both sides, unless in grave emergency; and this emergency is carefully guarded. The evidence must be sufficient, if not contradicted, to justify the injunction; the party seeking the writ must put up a bond to cover costs, damages and attorney fees for the defendant in case a hearing shows that the injunction should not have been granted; and the writ runs for not more than five days. It provides for trial by jury of those accused of violating such injunctions.

The history of this bill is interesting—and some items of it are amusing. It began with Senator Shipstead's original bill, which limited the kind of property in behalf of which injunctions can be issued. An injunction, it should be said here, is issued, or supposed to be issued, only to prevent "irreparable damage" to property. The first Shipstead bill merely said that for injunction matters, nothing should be considered property unless it "is exclusive, tangible and transferable."

There is no question but what that apparently simple language had a terrific "kick" in it, but the lawyers of the Judiciary Committee—and some of the best lawyers of the country are on that committee—agreed that what the workers wanted could best be attained in another way. They held hearings, collected much testimony as to the way injunctions are issued and managed, and finally worked out the present bill, which provides the safeguards already named. And then a curious thing happened.

The whole committee, 17 members, agreed to the bill itself. Then, ten members of the committee balked on reporting the measure. That consistent son of the old sod who was "for the law but agin the enforcin' av it" had nothing on the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee. They had helped put an admirable bill into shape, but when it came to putting it on the statute books, they wanted more time, and had constitutional doubts, and thought some things presented difficulties, and other such stuff. But seven members of the committee, Norris of Nebraska, Walsh of Montana, Blaine of Wisconsin, Borah of Idaho, Caraway of Arkansas, Ashurst of Arizona and Dill of Washington, decided that if it were worth while to draw the bill, it was surely worth while to lay it before the Senate. The two reports were filed the same day; the matter is now on the Senate calendar; and things are shaping up for the finish fight which will be necessary to curb the outrageous usurpations of Federal courts.

The mere list of prohibitions, given at the commencement of this article, shows how intolerable court usurpations have become. Imagine an intelligent foreigner, familiar with our constitution and with the larger aspects of our history, reading that list. One can guess at some of the questions he would ask, and at the utter astonishment he would show in asking them.

"Do you mean to say," he would demand, "that you must pass laws to keep your courts from abolishing free speech? Is not that provided for in the Constitution you so much admire? Are you serious in telling me that in the face of the Constitutional provision that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude' shall exist in your country, your courts have dared forbid men to quit work?"

"Is it possible that Federal judges have forbidden labor unions to use their own funds to pay strike benefits?"

"And surely, you are joking when you say that those judges have forbidden tenants to contest eviction proceedings in courts, according to laws passed for their express benefit. That must be a jest. America is not Asia; and surely, no one less arbitrary than a Moslem kadi would think of issuing an order like that."

But the sad fact remains that all these things, utterly un-American in spirit though they be, have been standard practice in American courts and particularly in Federal courts for many years. A considerable section of the Federal bench has been packed with men as arbitrary as any Turkish pasha—and of much the same degree of enlightenment; and the things these judicial despots have done to the Bill of Rights are enough to make Freedom shriek harder than she did over the fall of Kosciusko.



## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

All across the country temperatures raged high and wild this past week. Men and women died because they could find neither coolness nor rest. In spots relief came, but for most folks in most places—barring delightful places like San Francisco—it was just plain furnace heat. Heat poured up off the pavements and out of the skies in Arizona and Texas, it blistered across Kansas and Missouri, it made Chicago a sweltering pool of struggle and treated New York almost as badly. Over the Southern States a blanket of heat and humidity was laid down through which humanity weltered and almost mired. Through it all work went on—wage earners went to their places and did their daily work. Those who had no jobs would have been glad to have jobs—glad to stew and sweat and swear for the week's wage on a sticky Saturday afternoon.

\* \* \*

One other thing went on as usual—the work of organizing the unorganized. One of the marvels of the decade is the steam and speed and life of this great organizing campaign. There are not as many organizers as there were on the job, but the stream of new members keeps coming. It's amazing. Not the least surprised are the employers. The life force that is in trade unionism doesn't fluctuate with the thermometer. It grows stronger, day by day, week by week. Recently—in the midst of the hottest weather—one State announced that its union membership had doubled. South Carolina is the first State to meet the American Federation of Labor's "Double Membership" slogan. And in mid-summer!

\* \* \*

As the South grows stronger the whole country grows stronger. Not long ago bids for a government construction contract were opened. The seven lowest bidders were non-union contractors from the South. That hit workers and contractors in the North—the job was in a Northern city. Organization in the South will stop that kind of business. Soon it will not be possible to victimize workers that way. There can be no such thing as a non-union contractor in any part of the country unless he can get non-union men to work for the miserable wage he usually offers. As the great organizing campaign moves forward there are fewer non-union workers in America each day. America is being made better for workers because of this great organizing campaign.

\* \* \*

Testifying before the House committee investigating communist propaganda, John J. Leary, Jr., industrial editor of the New York World, and a member of the executive board of the International Labor Press of America, made an apt and accurate statement, saying: "The purpose of the communists is not to raise wages but to raise hell." Deluded and beaten workers in Gastonia can testify to that. Out of earlier experiences the workers of Passaic can testify to the same thing. The communists "raise hell" to break down democratic institutions and foment absolute revolution. Many American workers and ever so many preachers, professors and silly writers don't seem to understand that fact. It is a strange thing. Not unlike the man who, falling from the fifteenth floor, shouted as he passed the seventh, "Fine so far."

Freshman—We sure have a fine landlady. She saved me the tenderest part of the chicken when I was late for dinner yesterday.

Soph—What part was that?

Freshman—The gravy.—Capper's Weekly.

## WIT AT RANDOM

A cowpuncher ordered a steak at a restaurant. The waiter brought it in—rare—very rare. The puncher looked at it and demanded that it be returned to the kitchen and cooked.

"Tis cooked," snapped the waiter.

"Cooked—hell," said our friend the puncher. "I've seen cows hurt worse than that and get well."

At an English hotel, a little boots, who had only just been engaged, was instructed to take up some hot water to a bishop's room, and to be very careful to knock and then say, "It's the boy, my lord, with the water."

The little fellow felt the solemnity of the business so deeply that on the bishop's replying to his timid knock he hurriedly announced: "It's the lord, my boy, with the water."

The late Sam Davis, editor of the Carson Appeal, was known as the oracle of the Nevada Sagebrush. Once he was instructed by the San Francisco Examiner to meet Mme. Sara Bernhardt at Reno and bring her over the mountains of California on her first tour of the Western slope.

Davis was a most likeable person. The great French actress became so fond of him that thereafter she declined to be interviewed by any other newspaper man during her sojourn on the coast. If she had anything to say for publication, he said it for her.

The day came when the train bearing her private car was about to start back East. As the locomotive bell was ringing, she put her hands upon his shoulders, kissed him upon either cheek, and then squarely upon the mouth, remarking:

"The right cheek for the Carson Appeal, the left for the Examiner, the lips, my friend, for yourself."

"Madam," said Davis, "I also represent the Associated Press, which serves 380 papers West of the Mississippi river."

Smith was standing before the judge for having injured his wife.

Judge—You maintain that you threw your wife out of the second-story through forgetfulness?

Smith—Yes, we used to live on the ground floor, and I'd clean forgotten we'd moved!—Lustige Kolner Zeitung (Cologne).

Merton W. Wentworth, president of the Sanitarium Equipment Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, the firm that makes the famous electric Health Horse and the weight reducing Health Builder, tells this humorous story about these much-talked-about machines. It goes to show that the custom of horse trading is still prevalent in some parts of the country.

An old Kentuckian wrote to Mr. Wentworth as follows: "I'd like tew make a dikker with you folks if your electric critter is all you say it is. Now, I've got a fine old mare, only 18 years old, but gettin' a little too skittish fur comfort. She's sound of wind and limb, easy gaited and good for a lot of miles of travel. But she has an awful appetite and I'm goin' pore from payin' feed bills. How about a trade? I'll give you this family pet and a barrel of cider to boot for one of them electric horses I've read about. And remember this, you won't have to use no switch to start old Jenny like you do on that contraption of yours."

"I've made up my mind to show some of the smart alecks around here a thing or two. When they see me come gallopin' down Main street on my electric hoss, I bet there'll be a sensation around the court house worse'n the night Hopkins barn burnt."

"Sir, I'm offer'n you a down right bargain. Better clinch it before the cider turns hard."—Forbes Magazine.

## LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What union is planning to have a system of unemployment insurance provided for in its next national agreement with employers?

A.—The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The full fashioned manufacturers, in the negotiations for a new wage scale, have agreed to contribute a certain percentage of their weekly pay roll to a fund, which will be disbursed to employees when the mills are not operating.

O.—What is the meaning of the term, "laissez faire"?

A.—This is French for "let us alone." It expresses the principle of allowing things to look after themselves, especially the policy of non-interference by the government in commerce and industry.

Q.—Who said: "The business that can not carry its normal working force in times of depression has no more right to exist than the one that can not pay a living wage in normal times"?

A.—P. H. Callahan, head of the Louisville Varnish Co., Louisville, Ky.

## WE INQUIRE ABOUT RAWLEIGH.

In the 1924 presidential campaign W. T. Rawleigh, of Freeport, Ill., was very active, as this newspaper will show next week. In the recent tariff fight he was very active, as readers already know in part. There will be more details about that later.

Meanwhile Rawleigh runs a great chain of factories from the operation of which he has become very wealthy. He can easily afford to operate such an institution as the Rawleigh tariff bureau, which he did. The Rawleigh tariff bureau was widely quoted as an impartial authority by the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

This week this newspaper begins publication of a series of most interesting stories about Rawleigh and his enterprises. Inasmuch as he is a public figure, it is fitting to make this inquiry. We believe trade unionists are entitled to know about these matters.

Rawleigh's plant is thoroughly non-union and always has been so. Mr. Rawleigh has and has had a great many friends, admirers and helpers among men who are friends of labor, including such men as Senator George W. Norris. Included among his friends and among those who have either admired or helped him are United States Senator La Follette and his brother, Phillip La Follette, who is a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin and who has just opened his campaign with a slashing attack on the new tariff; including also Basil Manly, who succeeded Frank P. Walsh as joint chairman of the National War Labor Board and who has written a great deal for the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Rawleigh had, in his tariff bureau, a number of distinguished men, including such outstanding figures as Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin and the author of a great history of the labor movement.

No doubt these gentlemen will be interested in following the narrative as to industrial conditions in the Rawleigh industry. Later on they may find it interesting to read how Rawleigh's army of 7000 sales agents were urged to busy themselves in behalf of Rawleigh's tariff views.

It is reported from Freeport that the town calls him the "head mah"—except for labor, which does not.

Now that no political or legislative issue is involved, it is a good time to quietly look into this matter.



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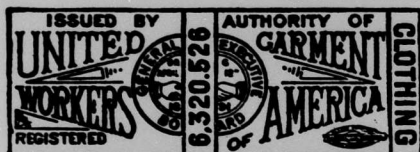
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of  
of July 25, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe H. Baker.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Application for affiliation and credentials for George Kyne and R. W. McMillan from Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union No. 442. On motion the same was referred to the Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed—From the family of Mr. R. A. Edwards, thanking Council for its kind expression of sympathy. From the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, admonishing cooks, waiters and waitresses to stay away from Cleveland for a while on account of the lockout of the culinary workers in that city. From San Francisco Photo-engravers Union, inclosing list of its membership.

Referred to Secretary—From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, relative to a contract for the city for the purchase of Pequot sheets and pillow cases and requesting the assistance of the Council in securing said contract for the firm of Walton Moore Company.

Pursuant to action of the Council at its previous meeting, the chair reported having appointed the following to act as a campaign committee for the pending bond issues to be voted for at the special election on August 26th, to-wit: Ed. Van-

deleur, L. D. Wilson, C. D. Mull, William Rhys, Theo. Johnson.

Report of Executive Committee—That it had met jointly with the Law and Legislative Committee and representatives of the Building Trades to consider sub-committee's recommendations in regard to candidates for freeholders acceptable to labor. Committee recommended that the Council ratify the sub-committee's selection of the following, to-wit: James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion; Thomas Doyle, secretary of Building Trades Council; Theodore Johnson, assistant secretary and legal adviser of the Labor Council; Leo Michelson, secretary-treasurer of the Typographical Union No. 21; George R. Newsom, manager of the Building Trades Temple. It was agreed that the secretary be empowered to defray any necessary expense in connection with the campaign of the candidates chosen by the conference. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Trackmen No. 687—Reported that the representative of the Carmen's Union was handicapping the trackmen to gain an increase of wages. Street Carmen—Denied the protest of the trackmen, and recited the present financial condition of the Municipal Railway and the inability of the road to stand any increase, and will oppose any increases until the road is financially able to meet it. Motion Picture Operators—Are assisting the teamsters of Modesto by not patronizing Modesto and Challenge butter; are still defending an injunction; Castro, Alhambra and Royal Theatres are unfair. Molders—Are assisting the Modesto teamsters in not buying Modesto and Challenge butter. Teamsters No. 85—Teamsters' Joint Council are making progress in carrying on the fight against the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association. Office Employees—Have endorsed Rolph for Governor; have accepted James Rolph, Jr., into membership. Teamsters—Have donated \$100.00 to Labor Day celebration.

Report of Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on application of Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union No. 442, and recommended that the delegates be seated. Report concurred in.

Nominations for Delegates to State Federation Convention—Roe H. Baker, Wm. Rhys and Thos. A. Rottel were nominated; move the nominations close; motion carried.

Moved that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of James M. Lynch, past international president of Typographical Union; also Timothy Healy, of the stationary firemen; motion carried.

Moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to consider an increase in wages for its employees and report back to the Council; motion carried.

Receipts—\$738.78. Expenses—\$223.78.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

"Is this train ever on time?" growled the grouchy passenger.

"Oh," replied the conductor, "we never worry about it being on time. We're satisfied if it's on the track."—Stray Bits.

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**BIG BUSINESS DOESN'T FEAR "REDS."**

"Reds" are knowingly admitted to Ford plants and their propaganda is not feared by company officials, according to the general manager of the Ford Motor Company. The Ford system which, he said, is the system of many other large industries in the United States, "is barren ground for 'red' propaganda." Let a trade unionist start his propaganda in one of these plants and see what happens to him. Employers do not fear the "reds" because they are useful. Private detectives and company spies, masking as "reds," keep the management informed of employees' sentiment. If unrest is manifest a wild-eyed strike is launched, as has been done in the textile industry and the coal sections. These Communists' strikes always fail. The employers gain through the workers' discouragement and their failure to distinguish between trade union and "red" effort. The person who believes big business fears the "red" movement does not understand how big business checks unrest.

**WHAT NEXT?**

A new type of concrete, a product of burnt shale, may mean the building of towering skyscrapers, dwarfing even the soaring buildings of New York, some of whose towers are 1000 feet high. Structures of 100 stories or more may result.

The new building material, which was discussed before the annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials in a paper by F. E. Richart and V. P. Jensen, research experts of the faculty of the University of Illinois, runs, it is said, from 25 to 35 per cent lighter than the older mixtures of concrete. Consequently, they pointed out, in a building of given size the weight of concrete being less, the strength and dimensions of the steel structure designed to support it can be materially reduced, resulting in an enormous saving of net weight and decrease in foundation load.

The lessening of dead weight and load imposed by such buildings admits of the possibility of greatly increased heights with acceptable safety factors and a decreased cost in the construction, the paper said.

**BY THE WAY.**

In a number of Southern States the commonwealth contributes about \$8 a year to the education of a school child in rural districts. Children in the larger towns and cities fare better. A survey of the entire country should be made for no other purpose than a comparison of the amount used in the education of the poor, the very poor, the moderately well-to-do and the wealthy. The nation is entitled to know about these things. The people should know if there are inequalities of opportunity for the rising generations and they should judge if there is a danger of an aristocracy of intellect that would lead to still greater inequalities in this democracy. In thinking along this line it might be well to note that at the Yale College commencement exercises the announcement was made that the college year then closing had brought to the institution money gifts totaling \$23,405,743. The gifts of a single year to this single school surpass not only its own total productive endowment funds only 15 years ago but those of any other American college save Harvard and Chicago. Fully a dozen American colleges have such endowments; half a dozen are in the \$50,000,000 neighborhood; Yale is close to the \$100,000,000 mark which its ancient rival Harvard has already passed, with gifts of \$11,265,775 during the year. In backing the colleges, as in some other directions and activities, Americans are doing big things in a big way. But how about the millions of children who will never have an opportunity to share in these things? What of the hundreds of thousands who never pass the eighth grade because economic conditions force them out to become wage earners, when, as and if they can get and keep employment?

\* \* \*

The preacher of false doctrines working off his fervor from a soap box in the open is a ridiculous and comparatively harmless figure; but drive him to the cellar to plot overt acts and he becomes a real danger.—Albert J. Beveridge.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Castro Theatre.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.  
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Regent Theatre.  
Royal Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

**Labor Council Directory**

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alblon.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxillary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.  
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—373 Golden Gate avenue.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.  
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxillary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 55—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.  
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.



## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Harvey Harrison of the printers, Nathan Rothman of the garment cutters, Alfred Hambirth of the electrical workers, Leonard Simmons of the postoffice clerks.

The following have been selected by the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council from among the membership of local unions as candidates of the labor movement for freeholder at the August election: Thomas Doyle, secretary of the Building Trades Council; George R. Newson, manager of the Building Trades Temple; Theodore Johnson, attorney for the Labor Council; Leo Michelson, secretary of the Typographical Union; James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion.

Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union No. 442 has made application for affiliation with the Labor Council. The application was referred to the Organizing Committee, which reported on the matter at the meeting last Friday night. Credentials were also received for George Kyne and R. W. McMillan to represent the union and they were seated.

Many organizations report that they are informing their membership not to purchase Modesto or Challenge butter until such time as the producers adjust their differences with the organized labor movement of Modesto. All trade unionists should bear this in mind when buying butter.

The Leighton industries are union industries, and the Leighton eating places are of the kind that members of unions can patronize without fear of pangs of conscience because they are thoroughly union throughout. The cafeteria at Powell and Market streets, in the downtown district, is handy for after-theatre parties, and trade unionists when in that neighborhood will find it a good place to eat.

Delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention at Marysville will be elected at the meeting of the Labor Council this evening. There are three candidates and two to be elected.

The Labor Council last Friday night adjourned out of respect to the memories of James M. Lynch of the International Typographical Union and Timothy Healy of the International Union of Stationary Firemen, both of whom died recently after long service to the trade union movement.

Dr. Elwood Mead, director of the U. S. Reclamation service, and who is in charge of the Boulder dam work, announces that construction of a railroad from Las Vegas, Nev., to the dam site is to be started at once. Twenty miles of main line road from the U. P., near Las Vegas, is to be built, with an additional seven-mile spur line. A conference on details was held in Denver last week, and it was stated that no contracts had yet been let. More than 5,000,000 barrels of cement and other vast quantities of materials will have to be sent over the proposed line.

Harold E. Steele, one of the young men who was in this section about a year ago visiting the locals in behalf of those locked out in the Kenosha, Wis., Allen-A company mills, was recently elected second vice-president of his organization, the

American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, at a convention in Philadelphia.

The purpose of the recent meeting of the executive board of the Molders' International Union was to consider charges made against one of the international trustees, Gerald Murphy, preferred by his local, No. 21, of Montreal. The meeting was held in that city, and he was removed from office and also membership in the international. The next meeting of the board is to be held at headquarters, in Cincinnati, August 18th, at which time a successor is to be elected.

Union printers and stereotypers in Elmira, N. Y., are on strike because of the refusal of the American Salesbook Co., manufacturers of sales books, to arbitrate differences with the workers, and the company's installation of a speed-up system.

The method employed by the State of California to collect more than \$1,000,000 each year for workers who were not paid when their labors were completed is attracting international attention, according to a statement issued by the State Department of Industrial Relations. The statement says that the visitors in search of information came from Ceylon, China, Germany, Poland, Mexico and Japan. The visitors included several government representatives.

### WORKERS' RECREATION SCHOOL.

At Los Angeles Municipal Camp Seeley, August 3 to August 16, inclusive, under the direction of the State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California, there will be conducted the third consecutive workers' summer school of the State of California.

1. Are you as a worker interested in the economic structure of the industrial society in which you work, breathe, live and die?
2. Are you curious about the workers' "stake" or share in this industrial society?
3. Are you inquisitive about your wage, where it comes from and your control over it?
4. Are you eager for information about "Technological unemployment" and the problems of machine production?
5. Are you concerned about the problems of poverty and why you are poor?
6. Are you aware of the economic tendencies of present-day literature?
7. Do you know about the problems of women in industry and their challenge to the labor movement?
8. Are you seeking information about the problems of immigration and the position of labor on these matters. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, will conduct a weekend conference on this subject, August 9 and 10.
9. Last of all, are you seeking a vacation with an opportunity for recreation amply provided for, with hiking, swimming, dancing, loafing and resting?

If any or all of these things appeal to you, then you are invited to come with us and participate in our Vacation Summer School. The cost is moderate; only \$19.50 for the two weeks, including quarters, meals and all camp privilege. The fee for the Summer School is \$2.00. If you would rather camp, bring your tent and prepare your own meals. Plentiful facilities are provided for cooking. But make your reservations soon to Alma Wilson, Director of Camps, City Hall, Los Angeles, California.

Remember the location—Camp Seeley, which is located in the Arrowhead region of the San Bernardino National Forest, seventeen miles from the city of San Bernardino.

J. L. KERCHEN,  
Director of Workers' Education.

### ISN'T THIS A FAIR QUESTION?

A few automobile manufacturers have taken it upon themselves to inflict what have been called "concealed cuts" in wages. Apparently most motor makers have not done this. Isn't it fair to ask why any American interested in fair conditions and a quick return of normal conditions should buy an automobile or anything else made under a "concealed pay cut" policy, or any other kind of a wage-cutting policy?

## GROWING PAINS

Again we are forced to enlarge our store to meet the demands of this constantly growing business. A force of workmen are working day and night preparing a fifth floor in the main store for more selling space. Two more elevators are now being installed to serve the added floor space. Other improvements are being made to give you greater comfort and convenience as well as extra savings when you shop here.



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